Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

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BURMA IS RESOLVED TO FIGHT ASIA WAR TILL FINAL VICTORY

Ba Maw States That Justice Is On Japan's Side in This Gargantuan Conflict

MAKES RADIO BROADCAST

Leader Is Struck by Sublimity Of Nippon's Polity and Her Grim Conviction

The firm determination of the entire Burmese nation to fight the War of Greater East Asia to the bitter end was reiterated by Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma in a transcription broadcast through JOAK at 9 p.m. Saturday.

Prime Minister Ba Maw's radio message entitled "To the people of Japan" was in the following vein:

"With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War on December 8, 1941, all the Burmese, young and old, were moved by Japan's decisive action and offered full cooperation to the Imperial Japanese Forces to drive away the British forces from Burma.

"The reason why the people of Burma cooperated with the Imperial Forces so sincerely lies in the fact that they, who had been suffering from the imperialistic oppression and exploitation of the Anglo-Saxons for so many years in the past, were fully cognizant of the true object of the War of Greater East Asia and were resolved, as you, Japanese people, were, to carve a new destiny for East Asia.

"They fully realized that Japan's war aim is to shatter for the benefit of the East Asiatic peoples the pernicious Anglo-American policy of oppression and exploitation and to establish a just New Order in East Asia based on the ideal of co-existence and co-prosperity, whereas the enemy's war objective is to dominate the world at the sacrifice of other nations.

"History shows that justice never fails to prevail in the end and it is unquestionably clear that the current war will be won by Japan whose aim is based on justice and fairness. None of the Burmese people entertains any doubt whatsoever as to the Japan's victory in the current war. We are firmly convinced that Japan's victory means the victory for the New Burma and a glory for all nations in East Asia.

"The Burmese people have been greatly moved by the assurance of independence for Burma given by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and have further increased their confidence in Japan. In my present visit to Japan, I have been struck by the sublimity of Japan's polity and marveled at the firm unification that binds the whole nation.

"Japan's truthfulness has been demonstrated to the world by the recent retrocession of its concessions in China and the relinquishment of its extraterritorial rights. Very much moved by its faithfulness. President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China has advocated the slogan of 'Live or Die with Japan.' We are in complete accord with China's determination.

"On the other hand, we cannot but feel the pride and responsibility imposed on us by the gigantic, noble task of liberating East Asia and of creating an ideal New Order. We are firmly determined to forge ahead to create a harmonious community of nations of Asia, with Japan as its center.

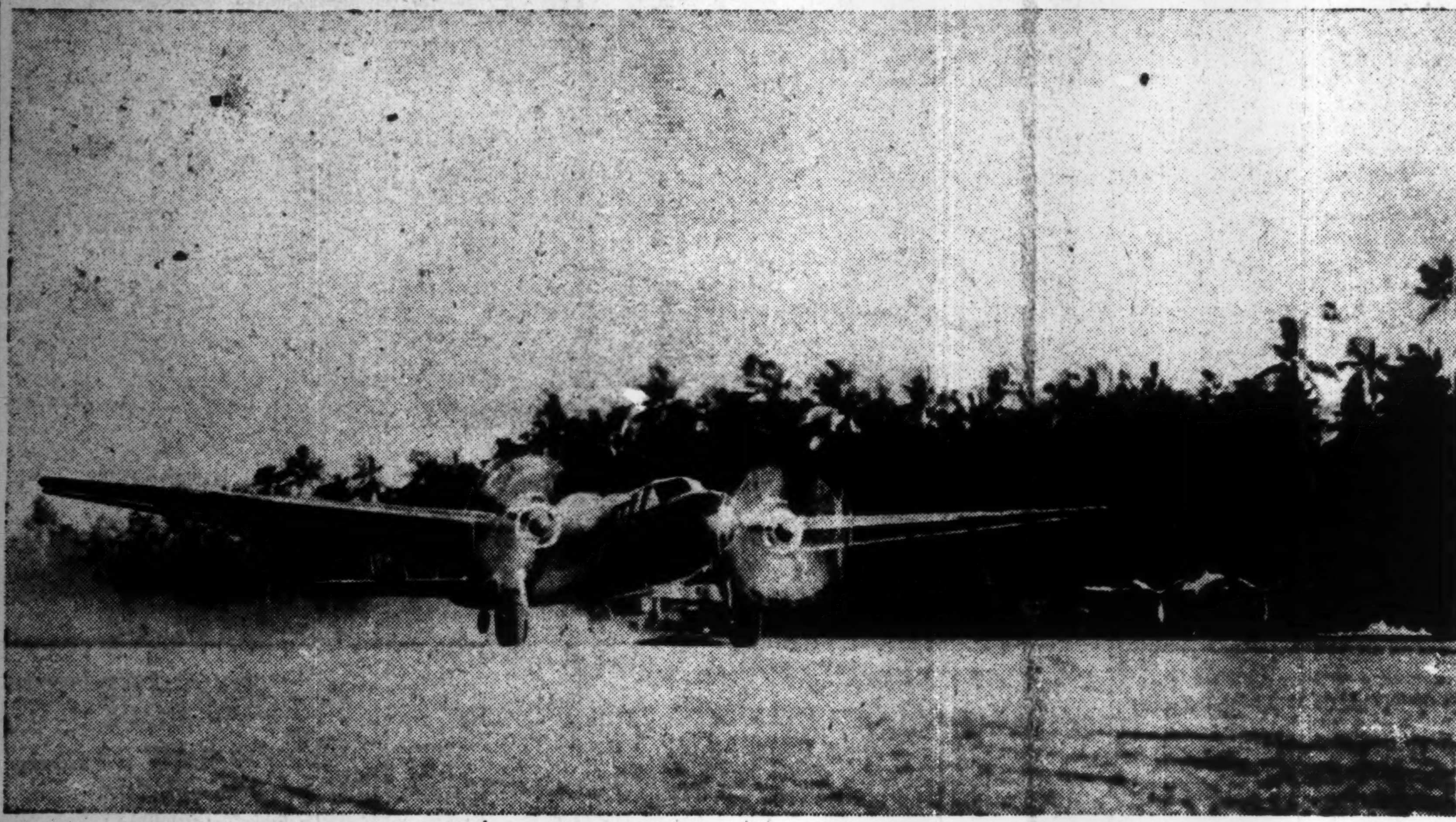
"Though at present Burma is being menaced by the enemy's guerilla attacks, the Burmese, far from being disturbed by the blind bombings of the foe, have further bolstered their fighting spirit and the will to attain the aim of the present hostilities.

"Our nation has been overjoyed by the promise of independence made by Prime Minister Tojo. It is unnecessary for me to explain now how grateful we, Burmese, are to the people of Japan, whose favor has contributed to the realization of the long-cherished aspiration of Burma.

"In ending my message, I tender our profound thanks, on behalf of the members of the visiting mission, to the Japanese people for the very cordial reception."

To Leave Tokyo

Prime Minister Ba Maw and party will leave Tokyo at 10:30 a.m. today. They are to arrive at Nagoya at 5:01 p.m. They are scheduled to stay overnight at the Kanko Hotel.



A NAVAL PLANE ABOUT TO TAKE THE AIR ON A MISSION OF DESTRUCTION
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

HONGKONG TO KEEP MILITARY CURRENCY

Different Situation Warrants Continued Use of Scrip, Say Authorities

Domei

HONGKONG, March 27.—Emphatically reiterating the fixed policy of employing the military scrip as the standard currency in Hongkong, the Chief of the Financial Department of the Hongkong Government-General today declared that in view of the entirely different position of Hongkong from that of various places in Central and South China, the currency system in Hongkong will not be the least effected by the present Japanese decision to suspend the issuance of new military scrip in Central and South China from April 1.

The Chief of the Financial Department further stated: "In order to avoid any radical change in the currency system in Hongkong and not to cause any unrest among the people in Hongkong, the Japanese authorities in Hongkong have been recognizing the circulation of various currencies in Hongkong as subsidiary currencies to the Japanese military scrip. However, the Japanese authorities have announced from time to time that they intend to unify the currencies in Hongkong in the future, which will be based on the Japanese yen."

Concluding his verbal statement, the Financial Department Chief asked the people of Hongkong to engage in their respective businesses without fear and depend on the Japanese policy of employing the military scrip as the standard currency in Hongkong.

ISLAM CULTURAL INSTITUTE TO BE OPENED IN DJAKARTA

Library Also Established for Enlightenment of Moslems In Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 27.—With preparations already completed, an Islam Culture Research Institute and an Islam Cultural Library will be opened here on April 1, under the sponsorship of the Java Military Administration, it was revealed here today.

Already, valuable documents, including the history of the Moslems of the East Indies, have been collected for the use of these organs, which are expected to play an important role in the cultural enlightenment of the Moslems of Java.

Incidentally, the Islam Cultural Library will be opened daily to the public free of charge, except on Friday, which is the Moslems' Sabbath.

Mrs. Chiang, Koo in Frisco

Domei

CANTON, March 26.—Mrs. Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, is reported to have reached San Francisco from Chicago yesterday. It is also reported by Chungking broadcast that Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador to London, who arrived at Washington on March 23, reached San Francisco yesterday.

Ex-Minister Recalls Great Honor Paid by Australia to Four Heroes

Kawai, Who Brought Back Ashes of Naval Men Of Sydney Harbor Surprise Attack, Says Enemy Praised Their Valorous Deeds

With the Japanese Navy Ministry's announcement of the whole story of the valorous deeds of the 10 heroes of the Second Special Attack Flotillas on Diego Suarez Bay and Sydney Harbor, the former Japanese Minister to Australia Tatsuo Kawai, who brought back the ashes of the four heroes of the Sydney Harbor surprise attack on the exchange ship, commented reverently although with deep emotion in connection with the incident, according to Yomiuri-Hochi. The gist of Mr. Kawai's conversation is as follows:

"On June 1 last year, while we were leading a life of confinement in the Legation grounds in Melbourne, since the commencement of the war until leaving on the exchange ship, we learned through the papers of the Second Special Attack Flotilla. The news ran, "May 31. Special submarines have encroached deep into Sydney Bay, and sunk one ship belonging to our Navy by discharge of a torpedo.

"We gripped the paper tightly and were moved to tears by the news. Who would have thought that the brave men of the Imperial Navy would make such thrust at the very heart of the enemy. The dauntless, invincible spirit of the Japanese Navy threw the 7,000,000 inhabitants of Australia into the depths of fear and despair.

"The aspects of the funeral for the four heroes, which took place on June 9, was described to me by the Swiss Consul-General, who as a representative of Japan was present at the services. He said, 'The bodies of the four heroes were laid in coffins draped with the Rising Sun Banner and carried to the funeral grounds on the shoulders of the Australian navy men. Another naval corps followed with guns pointed down and heads solemnly lowered in reverent homage. Presently the silence was broken by the salute of three minute-guns, and the corpses were cremated to the reverberating peal of the bugles.'

"I received the ashes of the heroes on August 13 just before the departure of the exchange ship. From Melbourne to Lourenco Marques and from Lourenco Marques to Japan, as I gazed every morning and night at the coffers containing the ashes of the heroes, the thought of their loyalty and bravery, transcending life and death, invariably overwhelming me with gripping emotion.

"When the Kamakura Maru reached Yokohama and I had the opportunity to meet the parents of Chief Warrant Officer Masao Tsuzuku, the first words to be uttered by them was, 'did our son use all the shots he had?' Such words! When Chief Warrant Officer Tsuzuku's parents came to see him before his departure and learned that their son was determined to make the supreme sacrifice in this war, they gave up their plans of finding a bride for their beloved son and spent the last night with him in the small boarding house room. Such father! Such mother! Such are the parents that give birth to the heroes of the Pearl Harbor, Diego Suarez and Sydney Special Attack Flotillas.

"The unparalleled loyalty and the resolute determination of the Japanese heroes, who launched their attack in 'coffins of steel,' so impressed the Australian people that in spite of the fact that Australia recognizes herself as the 49th State of America, they responded with the courtesy and honor of a naval funeral.

"The Commander of the Sydney Naval Base, Rear-Admiral Muirhead Gould, lamenting the lack of heroism on the part of the Australians spoke as follows over the radio: 'The Japanese men made their attack enclosed in coffins of steel. None of them ever thought of returning alive. Are there any Australians who would serve their country with one thousandths of the bravery of these men.

"The sincerity of the Japanese heroes had pierced to the heavens. The unannounced and unheralded action of the heroes performing their duty in mute silence had found a responding chord in the hearts of the Australian people."

Party Backs Wang

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 27.—In support of the National Government's entry in the War of Greater East Asia, the Party offices of the various districts of North Kiangsu sent a message to President Wang Ching-wei recently. Besides expressing their all-out support to the Government's significant step, the message stressed their determination to carry out the instructions of the central authorities faithfully.

French Cabinet Reshuffled

Domei

VICHY, March 26.—The French Government made a cabinet reshuffle today, as a result of which the Air Minister and Justice Minister resigned.

Shanghai Banks Rich

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 19.—A total of $1,300,000,000 has been deposited in the various banks and native banks in Shanghai, according to information from reliable banking circles. Financial quarters opine that this clearly indicates the soundness of the financial situation in Shanghai.

Suhuai Boosts Farming

C.P.S.

HSUCHOW, March 27.—The Administrative Office of the Suhuai area has circulated an order throughout the various districts of that area to the effect that greater attention be paid to the reclamation of waste land and irrigation in order to increase agricultural products.

ITALIAN ACES CLAIM 2 SHIPS, 82 PLANES

Air Force Wreaks Havoc on Enemy in N. Africa During Past Week

Domei

ROME, March 27.—Remarkable war results including 82 aircraft destroyed and two merchantmen totaling 17,000 tons sunk, achieved by the Italian air force in North Africa during the past one week, were announced by the Italian military authorities in the following statement issued today.

The Italian air force shot down 82 enemy warplanes in North Africa and sank two merchantships aggregating 17,000 tons off African coasts.

The air force also bombed and torpedoed eight merchantmen off African coasts, out of which four were set ablaze. The extent of damages inflicted upon these vessels and whether or not any of them were sunk are not ascertained. (Ships which lay at anchor in ports are not included among the above eight).

Italian planes attacked the ports of Tripoli, Bone, Bougie, Philippeville and others and rained bombs on harbor facilities. They set three vessels ablaze at Tripoli and sank one 7,000-ton ship and damaged three middle-sized vessels at Bone, while one 10,000-ton vessel was sunk at Algiers.

On the Tunisian Front the Italian air arms have achieved conspicuous results in bombing the communication and commissary lines of the enemy forces.

Germans Down 6 Planes

Domei

ROME, March 27.—Six anti-Axis aircraft were shot down by German fighter planes on the Tunisian Front, while three enemy convoyed transports were damaged off the port of Algiers also by the Luftwaffe, the Italian High Command announced in its communique issued today.

Italy Announces Results

Domei

ROME, March 27.—The Italian air force shot down or destroyed aground 2,300 enemy planes and sank 65 warships and 136 vessels during the period from the time of Italy's entry into the war on June 10, 1940, up to the end of February this year, local journals reported today.

These newspapers claimed another 958 enemy aircraft ascertained as having been shot down. Regarding the losses suffered by the same air force, 1,696 men are reported as having been killed, 1,921 wounded, 6,067 taken prisoners and 257 missing.

Wang Bans Own Statue

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 27.—President Wang Ching-wei sent the third message to the people in the Soochow area in a determined effort to prevent them from setting up bronze statues of the President in that area. The message stressed that something more important is waiting for them to do for national salvation. The movement of erecting statues was started weeks ago in token of the gratitude of the people of that area to the Supreme Leader.

CHINA GOVERNMENT TO FETE 3RD ANNIVERSARY OF RETURN TO OLD CAPITAL OF NANKING

Financial Policy of China Aimed At Expansion of War Production

Centralization of Economic Power, Strengthening of Monetary Control, Tax Revision and Currency Unification Completed, Says Chou

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, March 27.—To establish a firm wartime economic system and to make still closer the financial collaboration between China and Japan, China's finances will be managed in accordance with the Nanking Government's four cardinal financial policies, namely, the centralization of economic power, strengthening of monetary control, renovation of the tax system and the unification of currencies, declared Dr. Chou Fu-hai, Finance Minister of the Nanking Government in a special interview held here.

"Immediately after China's entry into the war on January 9," said Finance Minister Chou, "the Supreme National Defense Council was established to carry out a sweeping renovation of central and local financial machineries.

"At the same time, the Finance Department decided on the following four cardinal financial and monetary policies:

"1. Financial and economic strength of China should be centralized.

"2. Monetary control should be strengthened to check prices from rising, in accordance with the low-price policy.

"3. The tax system should be revised so as to increase direct taxes.

"4. Unification of currencies should be bolstered and the Central Reserve Bank notes should be put into wider use.

"The last principle of unifying currencies has been put into practice with the expulsion of old fapi notes and moreover, the issuance of Japanese military scrips will be stopped as from April 1."

With reference to the military budget of the Nanking Government, the Finance Minister declared that since the Government was transferred to Nanking three years ago, the military budget has always been given first importance. In the budget for the first half of the current fiscal year, he said, military expenditures occupy 45 per cent of the total.

With regard to taxes, Dr. Chou stated that due to the increase in the land and other direct local taxes, the finances in rural areas will further improve. "However," Minister Chou said, "because local taxes are occupied mainly by direct taxes such as customs and salt tax, the Government will hereafter arrange so as to increase wartime taxes.

"Till local conditions return to normalcy, the land tax based on the promulgation issued in November, 1942, will be maintained as local tax.

"As regards the American and British properties transferred to China by Japan, the Government will invite Japanese experts who will be commissioned with the management of factories and companies. The management will be conducted in line with the spirit of Sino-Japanese cooperation, utilizing China's capital and Japan's technique. By thus facilitating the operation of these enemy properties, we aim to increase the production of materials so as to meet the demand of the armed forces on the fighting front as well as to stabilize the people's lives on the home front."

SHIGEMITSU HAILS KULANGSU RETURN

Expresses Conviction That All Foreign Nations Will Follow Japan's Suit

Domei

NANKING, March 27.—Japan has been motivated by a sincere desire to see China an independent and developing nation in concluding agreements for the restoration of exclusive Japanese concessions and international settlements in China, as well as the Peking Legation Quarter, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, declared this afternoon on the occasion of the signing of the agreement for the return of the International Settlement at Kulangsu to China.

The Japanese Ambassador expressed his conviction that all foreign setlements in China shortly will be retroceded to the National Government of China, as other foreign powers possessing international settlements in China are expected to follow Japan's suit in the near future.

It has been agreed, he said, that Japan's rights over its international settlements and concessions and its Legation Quarter in Peking will be handed over to the National Government of China on March 30, the third anniversary of the return of the capital to Nanking.

The Japanese Ambassador stressed that Japan sincerely desires to fulfill its promises given the National Government.

Japan, he emphasized, is earnestly engaged in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of East Asia.

Celebration in Vatican

Domei

ROME, March 27.—In commemoration of the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and the Vatican which falls on this day, Ken Harada, Japanese Minister to the Vatican, held a celebration reception for Shunichi Kase, Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy in Rome and over 100 Japanese residents in Italy at his residence in the Vatican today, it was learned.

COMMONS TO ARGUE ON INDIAN QUESTION

Amery, Greenwood to Center Discussions on White Paper and Gandhi

For the first time in six months, the British House of Commons will debate on the Indian question, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm.

The debate is expected to be opened with a report from Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery on the general situation in India.

Observers anticipate that Amery will not confine himself to a statement of political conditions in India but refer to the present state of India's war effort.

After Amery, State Minister Arthur Greenwood will speak. He is expected to present the views of the Labor Party on the Indian question. The leaders of the Liberals are also expected to participate in the debate.

The indication is that the discussion will center round the White Paper which has recently been issued, the movements of the various leaders of India, and the 21-day fast which had been successfully observed by Mahatma Gandhi.

LA GUARDIA TO BE INDUCTED

Mayor of New York to Enter Army As Brigadier-General

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 27.—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York will enter the army soon, Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, announced in a press conference today, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Ever since the American papers had reported the visit of La Guardia to Northern Africa, rumors have been rife that he will enter the army in the capacity of Brigadier-General to command the planned invasion of the anti-Axis forces in Europe.

Auspicious Day To Be Observed Throughout Asia Tomorrow

TIES STRENGTHENED

President Wang Fully Shares Ideals Most Highly Prized By Japanese People

The third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking falls on Tuesday and the occasion will be observed throughout China as well as in the rest of Greater East Asia.

Events moved with a wonderful rapidity in China after the return of the capital of the Chinese Republic to Nanking. The National Government signed a basic pact with Japan and that was followed by a declaration which definitely put China at the side of Japan.

Then came the declaration of war on America and Britain. That act bound the destinies of China with those of Japan.

Wang's Action Praised

Reviewing the achievements of the National Government in the past three years, Domei says they show that President Wang Ching-wei and other leaders of the National Government showed themselves unerring judges of the spirit of the time when they decided to make peace with Japan and set China together with Japan.

When President Wang fled from Hanoi and led forces in China working for peace with Japan, he had a clear vision of all that has happened to China since it made peace with Japan.

The first year after the return of the National Government to Nanking was a year of hope. The hope of China lay in concluding a new treaty with Japan.

As soon as the National Government got back to Nanking, it set about adjusting relations with Japan. Representatives of Japan and China met at Nanking on July 5, 1940 and discussed the possibilities of a basic treaty between Japan and China. All through the negotiations, both sides strove to understand one another sympathetically. The negotiations were brought to a satisfactory conclusion on August 30. Three months later, on November 20 to be exact, a basic Japanese-Chinese Treaty was signed at Nanking.

Work With Japan

Concurrently with the signature of the treaty, Japan and China made a joint declaration, a document which will be memorable forever in that it committed China to work with Japan in the development of East Asia.

The conclusion of the basic Japanese-Chinese Treaty and the assumption by President Wang of the presidency of the National Government which came on February 29, 1941 were the factors in the firm establishment of the National Government as the Central Government of China.

The second year after the return of the National Government to China was a "year of practice." What China had to do during the year was to carry out the provisions of the basic Japanese-Chinese Treaty.

On February 1, 1942, the East Asia League of China was organized. Through this organization, the National Government worked to make the people of China awaken to the need of abandoning the negative attitude of opposing resistance against Japan and of giving active cooperation to Japan in working out the destinies of East Asia. In this way, the National Government challenged the ideology of the Chungking regime, which was in antagonism with the principle of Greater Asia upheld by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Republic of China.

New Bank Opened

Previously, the Central Reserve Bank had been opened. This made a great contribution toward the strengthening of the financial position of China.

The Rural Pacification Movement which has much to make China peaceable was launched on May 11. After two months, the movement was making great progress in the Soochow area.

In those days, China was not without misgiving about the future, what with the fact that America, Britain, and other countries associated with

(Continued on Page 3)

AXIS PEOPLE PRAISE 10 FLOTILLA HEROES

Greatly Impressed by Supreme Spirit of Japanese Nationals

The heroic and daring actions and the final supreme sacrifice of the 10 heroes of the Second Special Attack Flotilla have greatly impressed as well as called forth words of generous praise from Axis nationals here.

Giving voice to the sentiments of their countrymen, admirers of the Bushido Spirit, Kurt Meissner, President of the German East Asia Society and Dr. Gaetano Aulisio, Stefani correspondent in Tokyo, representing the German and Italian peoples respectively, spoke as follows with respect to the 10 heroes as given by Domei.

Kurt Meissner said:

"Every time I come in contact with the gallant and indomitable fighting spirit of the heroes of your country, the thing that gives me food for thought is the tenacious fighting spirit, common to all the peoples of Europe, to fight as long as life lasts.

"We have an aviator in the German army who although was once a captive in an enemy land, has brought to the ground more than 100 enemy planes. Of course, in contrast to this, we also have the brave men and officers of the Stalingrad campaign, who actually plunged themselves into the battle prepared to share a mutual fate.

Struck by Spirit

"For a person like me, who has stayed in Japan for such a long time, the thing that strikes me deeply is the fact that every single Japanese national possesses that courageous and unyielding spirit and bravery, manifested by the heroes of the Second Special Attack Flotilla. This certainly must be the racial spirit. The 10 heroes have displayed this racial spirit at its quintessence. Therefore, we, as nationals of Japan's ally, Germany, cannot but be greatly moved by the manifestation of this lofty characteristic of the Japanese people."

Dr. Aulisio in his turn said:

"In my opinion, only the Japanese people could have accomplished the heroic deed at Diego Suarez and Sydney Harbor. I first learned about that unique Japanese spirit called Bushido at the time of the operations against the 203 Meter Heights in the Russo-Japanese War when I saw the Japanese Forces plunge persistently onward as human bullets toward one objective. Since then, the incident of the three human bullets in the Shanghai Incident has not only left indelible impressions in my heart but in the hearts of all the people of Italy. To the Japanese people, spirit comes before everything else, and this seems to me to be the true aspect of Japan as a divine country.

Spiritual Power Comes First

"With the development and advance of mechanized civilization, men are prone to become slaves of weapons of war in a mechanized warfare. To the Japanese however, spirit always comes first. A machine will only come to life and adequately display its potential power when imbued with the spirit of the user. A Japanese sword is a good example of this. To a Japanese warrior, a sword is not a mere cold blade of steel but it is an extension of the warrior's arm, vibrant with the spirit and blood of the wielder. Many people often disbelieve and ridicule the force of spiritual power. However, we, Italian people, are able to comprehend it.

"I am sure that the entire people of Italy are extolling the glorious deeds of the 10 heroes of the Second Special Attack Flotilla. Furthermore, the youth of Italy are proud as brothers of the young nationals of Japan, who are such loyal and gallant heroes."

GERMANY HAS NEW METAL

Only One-Third the Weight of Ordinary Steel

BERLIN, March 25.—A motor lorry, all parts of which hitherto made of grey dasting or steel are made of a new light steel, is at present undergoing trials on German motor roads. This light steel is actually a light metal of aluminum-silicium alloy.

Although its weight is only a third of that of steel, it possesses the same qualities as steel. The new light metal motor lorry, on account of the considerably reduced weight of the motor and of the chassis, can with the same motor power take a load four tons more than the usual eight ton lorry.

New China Bank Set Up

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 27.—In order to attune to the new situation resulting from the National Government's entry into the War of Greater East Asia, the Overseas Chinese Commercial and Industrial Bank is being reorganized. Yuan Li-teng, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, was elected chairman of the board of directors.

Press Comments

Sunday, March 28, 1943

YOMIURI—Display of Heroism
MAINICHI—Britain's True Self

Display of Heroism

YOMIURI—The greatest honor within reach of Japanese warriors has been done the memories of the 10 heroes of the Second Special Attack Flotilla who on May 31, 1942 attacked Diego Suarez Bay, Madagascar, and the port of Sydney, Australia. The feats of these heroes recall the nine crew members of the First Special Attack Flotilla who stormed Hawaii at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia and helped annihilate the American Pacific fleet which was based there.

The deeds of the First and Second Special Attack Flotillas are of a piece with what was achieved by the navy men who blockaded Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War. The spirit of the Imperial Navy which again was so strikingly displayed by the heroes of the Second Special Attack Flotilla is to account for the fact that the world has decided that there is nothing like the Japanese fleet.

The heroes of the Second Special Attack Flotilla could have been able to return alive from their mission. They elected to follow the example set by the heroes of the First Special Attack Flotilla and died heroically. This is why their loyalty and valor is extolled in the citation which was issued to them by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. The people of Australia were so deeply impressed by the bravery of the men who attacked Sydney that they had a naval funeral accorded the heroes.

Britain's True Self

MAINICHI—Britain has revealed its true self. Its sole occupation is how to save itself at the cost of the smaller countries which are allied with it.

When the Soviet forces were successful in the winter campaign Britain feared that a victorious Soviet Union would overrun Europe. This was what she could not tolerate. That would spell the break-up of the British Empire.

Britain felt relieved when it saw the Soviets retreating from the advancing Germans in the spring operations which have started. On second thought it realized that a victorious Germany would make things impossible for it. Thus it decided to aid the Soviet Union as much as possible.

Now America thinks differently from Britain regarding the Soviet Union. This is why the two countries cannot agree on the extent to which the Soviet Union should be helped in the struggle with Germany. Its Foreign Secretary is in Washington in an attempt to reach an agreement with America about the Soviet Union.

Britain would sacrifice the smaller countries of Europe allied with it to render help to the Soviet Union. This is a course America, professing to be opposed to annexation of territories by conquest, cannot support. To add to the difficulties of Britain there are small countries, notably those whose governments are in exile in London, getting more and more active in their opposition against Britain which they have persuaded themselves is leading them wrong.

Return to Nanking To Be Celebrated

(Continued from Page 1)

them brought more and more pressure to bear upon Japan. All that misgivings have vanished after the first formal visit of President Wang to Japan which came shortly afterward.

The year 1942 was full of events of international importance to China. On July 12, Germany, Italy and six other countries siding with the Axis Powers recognized the National Government. Denmark did that on August 18. November 25 saw China adhere to the Anti-Comintern Pact. From that time, China played an important role in international politics.

New Citizen's Movement

The third year of the National Government after its return to Nanking saw a new movement launched throughout China. It was called the New Citizens' Movement and it aimed to drive all American and British influences out of China. It was pushed side by side with the Rural Pacification Movement.

In May, President Wang visited Manchoukuo. The same month, Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of China came to Japan. Chou Fu-hai, Finance Minister of China, followed two months later.

In September, three special envoys went from Japan to China to return the visit of President Wang to Japan.

In December, President Wang made his second visit to Japan. By this time, the Chief Executive of Nanking had abandoned all hope of inducing Chungking to stop resistance against Japan and work with the National Government in the cause of Greater East Asia.

After his return from Japan, events moved swiftly in China. They were crowned by the historic action taken by the National Government on January 9, 1943 in declaring war on America and Britain.

25 CHINA DOCTORS COMING

Foreign Chief Chu to Head Delegates at Parley Here

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 27.—The second conference of the East Asia Medical Association will take place in Tokyo on April 17 and 18. The China Branch of the Association has been making preparations for the coming event.

Dr. Chu Min-yi Foreign Minister and concurrently Chairman of the Board of Directors of the China Branch, has decided to send 25 delegates, among whom nine will be picked out in Nanking, nine in Shanghai, two in Soochow, three in Hankow, one in Chekiang, and one in Anhwei. One advisor and two secretaries will also be sent. While the travelling expenses of 15 persons will be paid by the National Government, the rest will be subsidized by provincial and municipal Governments.

Dr. Chu, leader of the group, will deliver a special speech on "Health and 'National Drill,'" and other delegates will speak on 14 other subjects.

EDEN, ROOSEVELT CONFER ON PROBLEMS CONFRONTED

Is One of Series of Anglo-American Meetings at Washington

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary who is now in America, had another important meeting with President Roosevelt at the White House on March 27, Domei reports from Buenos Aires.

The meeting, at which other American and British leaders were present, lasted for two hours.

Following the meeting, Secretary of State Cordell Hull told the press:

"Today's meeting was of the series of Anglo-American talks which have been going on since the British Foreign Secretary came to America. There was a continued discussion of problems with which America and Britain are confronted. This was not a final meeting. More such meetings will be held in the future."

Chungming Starts Drive

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 27.—All the sea coast having been blockaded, a rural pacification campaign will shortly be launched in Chungming. Several meetings have already been convened by the Chinese and Japanese authorities on that island to explain to the people the significance of the campaign.

Rose River to Reopen

C.P.S.

HSUCHOW, March 27.—The Chiang Wei (Rose) River, which has been filled up with mud for more than 50 years, will shortly reopen to traffic, as the dredging work of the river is rapidly drawing to a conclusion.

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INDUSTRY GROWING IN DREAM ISLE BALI

Transformation Taking Place With Wholehearted Cooperation of Islanders

Domei

MACASSAR, March 27.—The island of Bali, known among travelers as the "Dream Island of the South," rapidly is being transformed into an industrial island with the islanders willingly cooperating with the Japanese authorities, it was learned here.

Cotton planting which was commenced last December, is nearly finished and in some localities, even a second planting has already been started. The growth of the cotton is highly satisfactory as there are plenty of fertilizer and labor available. There is now on hand a plan to greatly increase cotton acreage.

Contrary to the days under Dutch domination, when often the labor of the islanders was wasted because of the refusal of the Dutch authorities to promote the planting of crops, the islanders are now assured of a sure market and are willingly cooperating with the Japanese in fostering the growth of cotton cultivation in the island. Cotton plants standing nearly one meter high and in full bloom are proving a cause of much joy and pleasure to the islanders now.

ITALIAN AIR FORCE GREETS TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Domei

ROME, March 27.—On the eve of the 20th anniversary of the organization of the Italian air forces, Pilot-General Alfredo Fugier, Vice-Minister of Aviation, today issued a statement to the officers and men of the Italian air force, in which he eulogized Premier Benito Mussolini's great merit in establishing the Italian air force laying down the foundation for the development of the Italian fighting forces, the army, navy and the air forces.

Pointing to the recent great progress of the Italian air force, both in manpower and machines, the Italian Vice Minister of Aviation strongly urged the officers and men to fight out the present war till the victory has been won by the Axis Powers.

Pao Chia Activity Pushed

C.P.S.

YANGCHOW, March 27.—With a view to increasing the efficiency of Pao Chia system, the North Kiangsu Office of the Military Commission circulated an order among the Pao Chia offices of that area to the effect that they should hold conferences respectively on the fifth day of every month to review their achievements and discuss measures for self-improvement.

Soochow Creates Bureau

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, March 27.—In conformity with a ruling of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission that all provincial capitals and principal municipalities should establish branch commissions, the Kiangsu Provincial Government will inaugurate a branch here about the middle of this month.

BRITISH MISDEEDS IN INDIA

RASH BEHARI BOSE

It is the purpose of this book to give whatever light it may upon the conditions in India at this time. It hopes to enlighten the readers on the situations which have evolved between the British and the people of India, and to help solve the innumerable problems which have faced and which will face India in her stand for independence.

CONTENTS

India Under Britain
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India Admitted Ill-Governed
Record of British Plunder
Indian Economy Under British Rule
Mutiny in India
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4,890 Orphans Hold Communion With Fathers at Yasukuni Shrine

Ceremony Marks 5th Observance for Children of War Dead; Pay Respect to Imperial Palace; Get Big Thrill as Tojo Gives Encouraging Words

War orphans numbering 4,890 representing the four corners of Japan Proper and Manchoukuo held spiritual communion with their soldier-fathers, who have given their lives fighting for the nation in the War of Greater East Asia and in the China Affair, in the Inner Sanctuary of the Yasukuni Shrine on Friday afternoon to mark the first of the three-day ceremonies observing the Fifth Yasukuni Shrine Visit of the Children of the War Dead, reports Domei.

At 9:00 o'clock in the morning, all the children gathered in the plaza before the Imperial Palace, bowed reverently toward the Imperial Palace and shouted Banzai under the direction of General Takeji Nara, president of the Soldiers' Relief Association.

Among the children who gathered in the morning before the Imperial Palace was 13-year-old Takamasa Kawabe, carrying a photograph of his friend, Tetsunari Shinji, also a son of a war-hero, who would have been present had he not died just before the scheduled trip. "I want Tetsunari to meet his father, too, when we enter the Inner Sanctuary of the Yasukuni Shrine," said Takamasa.

After bowing toward the Imperial Palace, the 4,890 children in 52 groups were divided into two separate units to enable them to attend alternately the ceremonies which were held at the Hibiya Public Hall at 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

One unit then proceeded to the Hibiya Public Hall, while the other went to the Takarazuka Theater to be entertained there while awaiting their turn at the ceremonies. The ceremonies were marked by the presentation of Imperial cakes granted to each child by Her Majesty the Empress.

The children who attended the morning session of the ceremonies at the Hibiya Public Hall were given the thrill of their lives when Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo appeared on the scene.

Solicitous as ever of the welfare of these children of destiny, the Prime Minister gave them encouraging words. Among other things he told these children was that they must all grow up to be as good subjects as their fathers had been. He further told them that in so doing they would be doing just what their dear ones now resting in peace in the Inner Sanctuary of the Yasukuni Shrine would have wanted to tell them to do.

Prime Minister Tojo then advised the children to obey their mothers, teachers and elder ones. He also told them of the story of the late Major-General Tateo Kato, who, it will be recalled, died a hero in the air on the Burma front, adding, that the father of the national Hero-God of the Air also had died a hero in the Russo-Japanese War.

The Prime Minister then concluded his speech by telling everyone to take good care of himself and to return home to tell their mothers and others of what they saw and heard on the present trip to Tokyo.

After the ceremonies at the Hibiya Public Hall, the first unit then proceeded to the Yasukuni Shrine. They numbered in all 1,336 children from Manchoukuo, Kwantung Leased Territory, Karafuto, Taiwan, Hokkaido, Okinawa, Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Miyazaki, Oita, Aomori, Kumamoto and Chosen, and they were conveyed to Kudan, where the Shrine is located, in 12 street cars especially detailed for their use by Tokyo Municipality.

Promptly at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, these children were led into the Inner Sanctuary of the Yasukuni Shrine where the spirits of their fathers are resting in peace.

While the children stood at attention with their heads bowed, each seeing in their mind's eyes the living images of their parents, 67 representatives, comprised of an approximately equal number of boys and girls, advanced to the altar to present the sacred floral offerings on behalf of the others. Not a sound was heard and everyone was in communion with the spirit of his or her dear father. Tears of mingled joy and sorrow, however, were noted on the rosy cheeks of the little ones.

After the spiritual communion, they were gathered before the Shrine to pose for the taking of a memorial picture, and having finished that they were led to inspect the National Defense Hall and others and to attend a tea party which was held in their honor at the Shirayuri Girls' Middle School nearby.

Thus, the first day ended for them with everyone carrying to their quarters a large variety of souvenirs that were given them by the various grateful people at large.

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PREMIER TO PRESIDE AT ECONOMIC MEET

Business Leaders, Government Officials to Discuss New Chinese Problems

An economic conference will be held today at the official residence of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo which will be attended by Government representatives, including Prime Minister Tojo, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, Toyotaro Yuki, President of the Bank of Japan, Juichi Tsushima, President of the North China Development Company as well as about 60 representatives of the Nippon-China economic interests, states Domei.

The new government policy toward China following the recent retrocession of the concessions, relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, the National Government's formal entry into the war, the suspension of the issue of the military scrip will be outlined by the Prime Minister, who will urge the close cooperation of the leading business men with the Government in assisting the National Government of China in its new important role as an integral part of the Greater East Asia.

Manchou Youths for China

C.P.S.

HSINKING, March 27.—The Government of Manchoukuo has decided to dispatch a Youth Corps to China to participate in the mammoth review which will take place on March 30, the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to its capital at Nanking. Members of the Corps have already left for China.

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TRAM CARS IMPROVED

Shanghai Names Superintendents To Eliminate Delay

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 27.—In order to improve tramcar communication in the International Settlement for the convenience of the public, special superintendents will be appointed for the regulations of tramcars so as to eliminate unnecessary delays.

It may be recalled that since the Japanese military authorities assumed control of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, much improvement has been achieved in tramcar communications.

Notable among the various improvements were the campaign against pick-pockets launched last year and the prohibition of smoking in the tramcars.

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PROGRESS OF CHINA IN 3 YEARS STRIKING

Japan's Retrocession of Concessions Marks Turning Point In Nanking's History

The National Government of China will celebrate the third anniversary of its return to Nanking on Tuesday. The forthcoming anniversary marks a period more serious for China than at any time in the past for it means a turning point for the new China to all-out war efforts in collaboration with Japan, states the Mainichi.

The Nanking Government is no longer a regime, but is now a competent Government which is fighting hand-in-hand with Japan under the same condition and with equal responsibility. This fact was most clearly proved by the recent visit to Nanking by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo—a visit unprecedented in the political history of this country.

In his message relative to Prime Minister Tojo's visit, President Wang Ching-wei frankly confessed that he had long suffered from the dilemma from the urgency of entering the war and the grim reality that China's national strength was yet insufficient. This contradiction, however, has been completely solved by the entry of the National Government of China into the war of Greater East Asia and the change of the Japanese Government's China policy for by its actual participation in the hostilities, the Nanking Government's will to fight has been manifested to the world and Japan's adoption of a new China policy, for by its actual participation in the hostilities, the Nanking Government's will to fight has been manifested to the world and Japan's adoption of a new China policy has guaranteed Nanking the basis for the strengthening of its power.

The new China policy of Japan is emblemized, in political fields, by the retrocession of concessions, relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and the transfer of enemy properties and, in the economic sphere, by the alleviation of control over the removal of materials.

Viewed from the Japanese side, such steps meant the practice of ethical diplomacy and were indeed a striking measure, for at the present moment, Japan's strategic interest in China has increased. Herein lies the extraordinary importance of the change of Japan's policy toward China.

Two Revolutions

If the return of the National Government of China to Nanking three years ago may be viewed as the first revolution of New China, its entry into the war this year may be considered as the second revolution. Fortunately, the administration of the Nanking Government since its entry into the war has developed satisfactorily as the policies set forth to attain the three cardinal aims; namely the restoration of peace, increase of production and the enhancement of fighting spirit are being realized smoothly.

On the other hand, the armed forces of the National Government have displayed their potentiality in the joint Sino-Japanese operation carried out in the Su-hwai area during the middle part of February. Through these joint operation the morale of the Chinese army has been bolstered.

Another goal, or the increase of production is a matter on which the Government is concentrating its energy, for this is one of outstanding importance for the administration. In a sense, the other two aims of bolstering the morale and of establishing peace are directed toward this supreme necessity. The enhancement of fighting strength through this means will be the most important and simplest contribution to the prosecution of the war. The reorganization of the All-China Economic Commission and the establishment of the Commerce Control Organ created as a result of the decision by the Supreme National Defense Council symbolize the progress toward the goal of production expansion.

What these policies aim at is nothing but victory. The slogan, "Share happiness and hardships with Japan" has become a grim reality,—a reality which the National Government is confronted on the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of its seat to Nanking, a reality whereby the destiny of the Chinese people is to be decided.

Yangchow Canal Ready

C.P.S.

YANGCHOW, March 27.—With dredging work rapidly drawing to a conclusion, the canal which links Yangchow and Tungchow will shortly be reopened to traffic. The North Kiangsu Office of the Military Commission of late has delegated experts to help in the engineering work connected with the canal.

Wang Appointed Director

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 19.—The Economic Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipality has been formally inaugurated with Wang Chih-kang appointed as director of the bureau.

NANKING, SYMBOL OF A NEW ASPIRATION

No longer a bystander of the Greater East Asia War whose victory will permanently assure to all nations each its proper place, the National Government of China, confidently trusting in the wisdom and magnanimity of Japan's declared objectives, is now in the thick of battle, determined to stick to its guns until the ill-guided proponents of the Anglo-Saxon order have been completely vanquished. There will be no turning back now. But there is no need for misgiving for, with its well-oiled industries smoothly turning out victory materials and with millions of people lustily gathering under the banner of President Wang Ching-wei, the enemy will soon be licking the dust. Top row of pictures from left to right: A peaceful countryside scene in Chaochow; the most prosperous paper mill plant in Tientsin; a silhouette of orecars at a rich mine in Swatow; a modern spinning mill in Tsungming Island. Bottom row of pictures from left to right: smartly uniformed policettes of China; the imposing building of the Central Reserve Bank of China; Chinese students at a school in Nanking.

GERMAN U-BOATS FASTER THAN ANTI-AXIS CONVOYS

British Lords Argue on Warfare Against Reich Submarines In Upper House

AMSTERDAM, March 25.—According to a British News Agency, a debate on naval warfare took place in the British Upper House. Lord Strabolgy declared the speed of German submarines was much greater than that of anti-Axis convoys.

He demanded a joint chief command over the British and American forces in the Battle of the Atlantic and a continued session of the British anti-submarine committee. This committee must not be composed of Ministers whose other work takes up their whole time and must not be presided over by the Premier who has to solve other problems.

Lord Hankey said the fight against German submarines has been a great failure while Lord Winster declared the British worries were due to the false views and wrong assumptions of the Admiralty at the beginning of the war.

U.S. CLAIMS IN S. PACIFIC OPPOSED BY AUSTRALIANS

America's Plans to Grab New Guinea, Samoa Bases Cause Alarm

STOCKHOLM, March 25.—The Canberra report dealing with the American claims on the mandated territories of New Guinea and Samoa is causing alarm in Australia.

The Australians are afraid that New Zealand's readiness—by which England's weakness has again been testified—to join the United States and to recognize Roosevelt's far-reaching claims for naval and air bases cannot remain without repercussions in Australia.

Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt has moreover declared that he will be charged with the serious task of explaining to the Government that the inefficient American support cannot justify the American claims for the permanent control of strongholds in the Australian sphere of influence. The Pacific area south of the Equator, it was emphasized, must remain Australian for all times to come.

Chinese Consuls Named

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 27.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has appointed Ho Hsi-shao, Vice-Director of its Department of Commercial Affairs, and Chow Li-ke, Counsellor of the Ministry, as Chinese Consuls-General to Harbin and Mukden respectively.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Burmese Leaders Receive Grant of High Honors

In recognition of their wholehearted cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Army in the War of Greater East Asia, His Majesty the Emperor on March 22 graciously granted high decorations to Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government and three other members of the party now visiting Japan. Noritake Yoshioka, Chief of the Foreign Office Protocol Section, visited the Greater East Asia Guest Hall on the same day and handed the decorations to the distinguished visitors.

Prime Minister Ba Maw was presented with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon. Minister of Home Affairs Maung Mya and Minister of Finance Thein Maung each was presented with the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure. Major-General Aung San, Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Defense Army, was presented with the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Middle Cordon.

Tojo Reiterates Statehood for Burma

The outline of the new, independent State of Burma has been decided as a result of an unreserved exchange of views between Prime Minister Ba Maw and other leaders of Burma and a firm step has been taken toward its independence.

On the last day of the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo emphasized the wishes of the Empire that Prime Minister Ba Maw and other Burmese leaders should build up an independent State on their own initiative and responsibility so that it may fully discharge its obligations as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. He further stressed the necessity of Burma establishing perfect harmony among the various races inhabiting the land. The essential thing, Prime Minister Tojo added, is for Burma to purge itself completely of any vestige of the Anglo-American political philosophy, and out of fiery patriotism, earnestly cooperate with Japan for the construction of its own nation and of East Asia.

Axis Technical Body Reaches Complete Accord

A complete accord of opinion was reached among the Japanese, German and Italian representatives at the Joint Technical Commission Meeting held at the official residence of Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani on March 22.

Representing Japan were Chairman, Foreign Minister Tani, Foreign Office officials and Army and Navy officers concerned, while Germany and Italy were represented respectively by Ambassador Heinrich Stahmer and Ambassador Mario Indelli as well as by German and Italian military attaches.

The conferees exchanged frank opinions on various vital questions pertaining to the collaboration among the three Axis Powers for the construction of a New Order of the world whereby each nation will have its proper place in the community of nations, as well as for the destruction of their common enemies, the United States and Britain.

The conference was consistently marked by a friendly and sincere atmosphere, and a complete accord of opinions was reached among the representatives of the three nations.

Japan, Soviet Agree On Fisheries Pact

Negotiations between diplomatic representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, for the conclusion of a new modus vivendi to prolong the validity of the Fisheries Convention existing between the two nations, were crowned with success last week when a new agreement extending the compact till the end of this year was signed at Kuibishev between the Japanese Ambassador, Naotake Sato, and the People's Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Solomon Lozovsky.

Flood Relief Fund Given to Jaiyanama

A flood relief fund amounting to ¥689,679.79, for the sufferers of the flood which swept over Thailand last fall, was handed over recently to Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, at the Thai Embassy here by Takeo Miyahara, chief secretary of the Tokyo Office of the Thai Department of the Headquarters of the Mitsui interests. The Thai Flood Relief Committee was organized immediately after reports of the flood were received from Thailand last fall, with Seihin Ikeda, former Finance Minister, and Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council, as its executive committee members. The Relief Committee, since its organization, has been making efforts for the collection of relief funds and the amount collected has exceeded the goal of ¥500,000 originally planned.

Awards Made To War Heroes

The War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations jointly announced last week the conferment of honors to Army officers and men as well as Government officials who rendered distinguished services to the State during the War of Greater East Asia and the China Affair.

The present conferment of honors is the 5th grant of rewards for those Army officers and men who offered their lives during the War of Greater East Asia, the 40th grant of rewards for those living persons for meritorious services during the China Affair, and the 46th grant of rewards for those who sacrificed their lives during the China Affair.

Orders of the Golden Kite were granted to 606 persons, of whom 12 officers and non-commissioned officers were cited for "Shukun Ko", or specially distinguished services.

New Issues of Military Scrip to Be Discontinued

It was recently announced by the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs that fresh issues of military scrip will be discontinued in Central and South China from April 1, in view of the fact that the foundations of economic autonomy have been consolidated under the wartime economic system established by the National Government.

This epochal step has become possible only a little over two months after the entry of China into the War of Greater East Asia, because of the rapid progress of the preparations for a strong wartime monetary structure since then.

Abolition of the military scrip issue system signifies the completion of currency unification in Central and South China by means of the Central Reserve Bank note and also the firm establishment of the foundations of the Central Reserve Bank and strengthening of the credit of its issues.

Reich Submarines Sink 655,000 Tons

With the activity of the German submarines becoming more furious with each day, the Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters announced last week that from March 1 to March 20 the tonnage of enemy shipping sunk amounted to 655,000 tons.

The increased intensity of the operations to destroy enemy commerce can be seen in the recent battle in the Northern Atlantic. On March 16, German submarines, operating in the Northern Atlantic, discovered a group of enemy convoyed transports, cruising from the United States toward England at a very high speed. An attack was started immediately and despite the strong resistance made by destroyers, corvettes and airplanes which guarded the transports, the German submarine units succeeded in sinking 32 transports, totaling 204,000 tons, and one destroyer.

Anglo-U.S. Ties Seen Delicate

Relations between the United States and Britain are growing more delicate. In his speech at Oxford University, Oliver Stanley, Secretary for the Colonies, deprecated the "busy-bodism" of Americans in the British colonies. Prime Minister Churchill, moreover, reaffirmed the Colonial Secretary's statement in the House of Commons, contrary to general expectations. As a result feeling between the United States and Britain seems to have been much aggravated.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, going even a step further, ventured to remark that the American criticism of the British colonial policy was wide of the mark. "We can dispense with the confused counsel of ignorant and irresponsible elements," it observed.

In a lengthy editorial, The London Times, commenting on "The Security Guarantee for Europe," gave full support to the standpoint of the Soviet Government. This had the effect of irritating the Polish refugee regime, which indignantly declared that it would transfer its seat from London to Washington. The American press came out with a broadside denouncing the British Government for deflecting from the Atlantic Charter.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1943

Withdrawal of Military Scrips

It need hardly be said that Japanese military scrips in Central and South China have done good work during the past six years in the overthrow of the old fapi and in other directions relative to Japan's currency policy toward China. According to the official announcement made just a few days ago, however, their fresh issuance is to be stopped as from April 1.

The new decision at once signifies the consummation of the unification of currency in Central and South China through the medium of the Central Reserve Bank of China notes and implies an epochal development of the currency system of China. It also embodies one important manifestation of Japan's new China policy.

The National Government of China, which took the resolute step of declaring war upon the United States and Britain on January 9, has since had its political power considerably enhanced through the retrocession of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights on the part of Japan and other Powers. In the economic sphere also, its work of consolidating the wartime structure has made rapid progress so that the foundations for the economic development of China under the jurisdiction of the National Government bid fair to be firmly established.

That the unification of currency by the Central Reserve Bank notes has been accomplished in Central and South China at this juncture and that currency autonomy has thus been realized is a matter of great significance for the economic construction of China.

The cessation of fresh issuance of Japanese military scrips, as announced, naturally adds to the responsibility of the Central Reserve Bank of China notes. The currency of a country signifies the synthesized expression of its political, military and economic power, and for the currency to maintain its value, it is essential that it should have commensurate national productive power and resources of materials in the background. From this point of view, China under the jurisdiction of the National Government is to be congratulated on the rapid and sound development it is making, politically, militarily and economically. It is sincerely to be hoped that the National Government will make redoubled efforts hereafter to strengthen its wartime economic structure so as to increase production and ensure the smooth interflow of materials.

With the progress of the military operations since the outbreak of the China Affair, Japanese military scrips have been issued in the Southern Regions as well as in Central and South China. Concerning the military scrips in circulation in the Southern Regions, they are to be supplanted by Southern Development Bank notes, as was announced by the Government on Febraury 8. The announcement just made regarding the cessation of fresh issuance of military scrips in Central and South China as a prelude to the gradual withdrawal of all military scrips from circulation points to the steady progress of the Japanese policy which aims at the development of the work of construction side by side with the prosecution of warlike action. In other words, it shows that the currency policy in the entire sphere of Greater East Asia is passing from the stage of military scrips into the regular stage of construction. It certainly testifies to a big step forward toward the construction of Greater East Asia.

America's Infamous Act

The maltreatment of American citizens of Japanese parentage since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will go down in American history as one of the country's most infamous deeds. By their birth on American soil, these people are American citizens entitled to all the privileges accorded by the Constitution, but they have been thrown into detention camps, forcibly removed from their homes and put in so-called "war relocation camps" which is a euphemism for internment camps.

That being so, a recent dispatch received here from Buenos Aires that 2,600 Nisei, American citizens of Japanese ancestry, from Hawaii had been enlisted in the United States army is of great significance. Irrespective of the probability that the Nisei might have volunteered—as American citizens it would be quite in order for them to do so and be nothing strange—the fact that they have been inducted into service offers but one explanation. The fact that these young men, who have been insulted by the government's utter disregard of their franchise rights, is incontestable proof that America's war efforts are far from satisfactory, notwithstanding the torrential amount of post-war talk now rampant in that country ridiculously predicated on unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers which is an absolute impossibility.

Above all, it means that the United States is short of man power. For if that were not the case, the United States army would certainly not have departed from its course of keeping out men of Japanese extraction. Then it means that the morale of the United States armed forces is so low that President Roosevelt must needs find it necessary to send these Nisei soldiers to the front lines to prove an inspiration to the "white-skinned" American troops. For Roosevelt knows that by their very nature, with the blood of the Yamato race flowing through their veins, the Nisei would be far better soldiers than other Americans.

That the induction of the Nisei into the service was taken very much against the original plans of the United States army authorities was brought to light recently in another aspersion of the Nisei by Navy Secretary Frank Knox. Testifying to the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, he charged that the issue of sabotage in Hawaii was not being met "squarely" by the authorities. That he had in mind the alien Japanese and Nisei residents in the islands was brought out in his remarks following his description of the island of Oahu, where Pearl Harbor and Schofield Barracks, the largest military post in the entire United States, are located, as "nothing but a fortress." He said, "There are still almost 140,000 Japanese in the islands and I have been pressing for taking out of Oahu those whom we know to be dangerous. To some extent that program is being followed, but not to as great an extent as I would like to see done."

Here is an inconsistency of the first order in the actions of the United States Government. But it is nothing strange in that government's treatment of the Nisei. Its discriminatory treatment of the Nisei has been looked down with shame even by Anglo-Saxon Americans themselves. Instances of such injustice—injustice because they are bona fide Americans just like any other Americans—are too numerous to mention here. But the American navy's policy for these many years shows the inherent suspicion and distrust of the American government toward the Nisei. Not a single Nisei has ever been employed by the American navy at its extensive Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, or has ever even been given permission to enter it, whereas hundreds of American citizens of Chinese parentage have always been on its payroll.

These are the reasons why the unjustified maltreatment of Nisei will forever be a blot on American history.

A Year Ago Today

March 29, 1942

The acceptance by Indian leaders of British proposals offered by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and special envoy to India, is regarded as quite dubious as the British offers fail to give any promise for immediate, complete independence of India. Sir Stafford today released the British Government's proposals for India, which provide that, immediately after the cessation of hostilities, a new constitution will be framed by an elected body to create a new India union with dominion status.

* * *

Japanese Air Units today again raided Port Moresby and inflicted heavy damages on military objectives and port facilities.

* * *

An open arm welcome extended by the natives to the Imperial Forces when the latter made their triumphal entry into various towns in the Netherlands East Indies was a gesture generally expected before the start of the campaign, but it was quite beyond imagination to see the voluntary cooperation offered by the 1,500,000 Chinese inhabitants.

* * *

The Japanese Unit which encircled enemy troops in the vicinity of Chaoyuan in northwestern Shantung Peninsula, now is steadily continuing mopping-up operations. In response to activities of the land forces, Japanese Army Air Units have visited Laiyang in central Shantung Peninsula, blasting nearby establishments including military barracks.

* * *

Climaxing a three-day discussion, the North and Central China Trade Liaison Conference, in session in Peking since March 26, has closed after reaching an agreement on measures for accelerating trade between North and Central China.

* * *

Authorities in Cuba have without warning interned nine Japanese nationals residing in the eastern coastal district as well as in important cities in the interior of the republic. It is likely that 277 other Japanese residents in Cuba also will be interned in the future.

STRATEGY OF WARRING NATIONS ON EASTERN FRONT DESCRIBED

Two German-Soviet Winter Campaigns Greatly Differed in Fundamental Characteristics

By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KATSUMI SASAKI
Staff Member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
(From the Jikyoku Zasshi)

In the winter of 1941-1942 the Russians all waited eagerly for the coming of the cold season, and their thought was "If only winter would come . . ." for the arrival of General Winter would relieve the critical situation of the Red Army, but this last year the attitude of the Soviets was more positive and they planned for the coming of winter and ever had the thought of "When winter comes . . ."

From the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, the German army maintained the initiative of attack and forced the Soviet forces on the defensive. The momentum of this early offensive carried the German army to the very gates of Moscow, but the coming of winter, the severest in many years, automatically brought a halt to the drive, and the Axis forces had to withdraw to new lines where they set up winter quarters. Taking up pursuit, the Red army struck out in its first counter-offensive. When the second winter of the German-Soviet War came, the German army had pierced into the inner defenses of Stalingrad, but for a second time it was forced to suspend military operations on the coming of the bitter cold. The Soviets this time, having prepared for the winter campaign, at once threw in great reserves of troops and systematically proceeded to carry out a counter-offensive.

From all the factors in the plan of the whole war, of the organization and equipment of the Soviet troops used in the counter-offensive, and of the strategy adopted, the winter campaigns of the past two years were greatly different in fundamental characteristics.

Following the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, the general aspect of strategy gradually changed from one involving mass field movements to battles for certain areas and positions, and as a result the dashing Soviet cavalry divisions and corps lost their importance, and strong reserves that could be speedily shifted from one sector to another became the decisive strategic factors.

Short of Men

In the late fall of 1941 the Red army had become quite pressed for men on the fighting fronts. At that time Soviet newspapers frequently published articles commenting on the fact that the Red army divisions shifted from Siberia to the Moscow front had suffered considerable losses when they with characteristic valor and with lack of experience in mechanized warfare threw themselves recklessly against the German tanks, and it appears that these articles showed clearly the urgency of the need for more fighting men.

On December 8, 1941, the German army suspended its operations and withdrew to planned winter quarters and prepared its defense lines with the arrival of winter. The Soviet mechanized forces then pressed forward on the heels of the withdrawing Germans and swept through between the German columns.

Soviet cavalry units, which had hitherto been comparatively valueless since the outbreak of the war, suddenly broke into fame, for other than the mobility of horses across the snow-covered plains which placed the heavy, mechanized units at a great disadvantage in strategical movements, it was the fact that these cavalry units had wholly by chance been concentrated into a powerful striking force which was of utmost value just at the time of the winter withdrawal by the Germans. The changing situation of the whole war suddenly made vitally important a body of troops which had been almost useless in the opening months of warfare.

Judging by the Soviet communiques of that time, it seems that though tanks and other mechanized units were used during the operations, the most active force in the winter campaign was the cavalry which, lightly equipped and used in small groups, were more or less thrown together and put against the Germans in a haphazard manner into whatever field immediate action was required. These forces were very active under the favorable operating conditions of winter, but when they came against the strongly-fortified defense positions of the Germans or when the Germans, having established their winter quarters, forced a frontal attack, the lightly-armed Red army cavalry found itself often at a disadvantage.

During the autumn of last year the German-Soviet armies facing each other north of Voronej undertook no great operations, and in the Don Basin and the north Caucasus the major campaign which had started in July finally was climaxed in the bitter battle for Stalingrad, with the Germans finally occupying a large section of this important industrial city before winter arrived.

Planned Attack

On November 17 the Red army undertook a powerful counter-offensive with a force reported to be composed of 30 divisions supported by a great number of tanks to attack the Germans from the north-west and south-east of Stalingrad. This strong force was built around reserve divisions which had been organized and kept behind the lines, and it was these new troops which were thrown into battle with the coming of winter.

In contrast with the type of forces used in the winter campaign of the first year, the troops which undertook the counter-offensive this winter had been established and prepared according to plan.

The factors which determine military strategy are the organization and equipment of the opposing armies, the existing circumstances of the battlefront and the geographic and topographic conditions, and those that influenced the strategic considerations for the Red army in both its winter campaigns were the general situation at the front and the organization and equipment of its counter-attacking armies.

The winter offensive begun on December, 1941, was in a sense a passive action since it was prompted by the voluntary withdrawal of the German army to its winter quarters, and the pursuit taken up by lightly-armed Soviet units results principally in guerrilla warfare throughout the whole campaign. Thus, the Soviet forces did little more than strike at the German communication system, break between the retreating German columns and hinder their withdrawal or to operate in the rear of their lines and create confusion.

Generally speaking, the great difficulties in supply and transportation have prevented the extensive use of heavy equipment during winter campaigns, but in the counter-offensive by the Red army which started at Stalingrad and which continued for many weeks the Soviet forces utilized tanks and heavy guns on a large scale.

Mobility Limited

As a rule a battle is divided by the time element and by geographic factors into the preliminary movements, the actual fighting and the pursuit, but in the case of the Soviet counter-offensive this winter all these distinctions had been eliminated. The Soviet forces with their heavy equipment which were kept in readiness since the fall began their operations, but the extent of their effectiveness and mobility was limited from the start, and as they moved further and further westward, it became necessary for these forces to abandon their heavier equipment and resort to the use of more mobile and easily transported arms and equipment as the winter rain, snow and ice made the advance more and more difficult. The Soviets, thus, were forced to change their strategy as they continued their westward advance.

At the beginning of their counter-offensive, the Soviet forces undertook a strategy of attack which differed in no way from that undertaken during other seasons of the year and utilized all the necessary armor and heavy equipment that they required for the operations. If, following the shortening of the German lines along the entire front, the Soviet forces should undertake to speed up their attack and resort to guerrilla warfare with lightly-equipped units or even if they should anticipate heavy fighting as they close in on the retreating Germans and should prepare for it by taking along tanks and other armored equipment, they could not help but afford the advantages of time and of the choice of geography to the Germans during the period of retreat and of preparations for the coming battle.

Effect of Operations

The effect of these winter counter-offensives can be judged from the actual results on the field of battle, the influence they had on the spring campaigns that followed and upon public opinion regarding war in the respective countries.

In the winter of 1941-1942 the Soviets succeeded in extricating Moscow from a desperate situation by pushing back the German lines to the west and in causing a stalemate continuing over several months along the front. However, they did not carry out to the bitter end nor undertake to bring the retreating Germans into a pitched, decisive battle, and as far as the actual fruits of the winter campaign were concerned, the Soviets were able only to recover some territory which had been occupied by the Germans earlier in the war and seize what equipment and supplies the German army had abandoned. This first winter counter-offensive did not have as its main purpose the retaking of major objectives.

The program of preparation by the Soviets for the expected spring campaign that would be undertaken by the German army should have been fully executed during the winter, but it was retarded mainly by the time element, and an even greater obstacle was the extreme fickleness of the winter weather. The winter of 1941-1942 was the worst in 40 years, and with severe snowstorms the cold season was longer than in ordinary years. But, in face of the fact that the winter was protracted, the warm weather arrived suddenly, and as a result of the rapidly melting snow the rivers were quickly flooded and the spring thaw was long lasting. The great problems that the climatic conditions caused to the Soviets must have been a major blow to their strategical planning.

The first winter counter-offensive undertaken by the Red army had an uplifting effect upon the fighting spirit and morale of the Soviets. The Russian people in general had patiently undergone the trials of the first year of war and were carried along only by the single thought of seeing the early arrival of General Winter to rescue them from the punishing blows of the German army, and when winter finally came to bring about the suspension of further offensive operations by the Germans, the people of Moscow, especially, were able to return for the first time to a normal life with no more fear of constant air raids.

Took Immediate Advantage

The Soviet Government circles immediately took advantage of the situation and announced that the Red army had wrested the initiative from the Germans and that Hitler was making another Napoleonic retreat from Moscow, this time the road leading to Berlin.

At any rate, the Soviets were at last given a respite, and they became more receptive to the view that final victory might be theirs.

That the winter offensive as undertaken at the close of last year and the beginning of this year resulted in the restoration of the situation on the Don Basin and north Caucasus fronts shows similarity with the results of the first winter campaign, but the Stalingrad battle was something that was unprecedented in the German-Soviet winter warfare.

Knowing that once the Soviet armies moving from the north and south of Stalingrad would begin a great advance once they had accomplished a break-through in the German lines, the German commanders left behind a force to put up a stubborn defense against the Soviet armies, and under cover of this action the many divisions of the German armies south of Coronej began their strategic withdrawal.

The losses suffered by the Germans at Stalingrad may appear quite great, but when viewed from the whole strategical situation they were but a minor sacrifice.

The coming great battle between the huge forces of the Red army and the mighty German army, which has been busily preparing for its powerful spring offensive after having consolidated its lines during the winter, will be the center of world attention this year.

Health Improved

The physical welfare of workers in Shanghai is rapidly coming under control with the establishment recently of two cooperative clinics which were organized to serve factories on a basis of sharing costs, a report issued by the Industrial Welfare Section of the Industrial and Social Division of the Shanghai Municipal Council revealed.

The first of these clinics serves seven coal briquette factories, which jointly finance the services of a nurse who makes a daily round of visits for first aid care of the workers and for supervision of health conditions.

The second clinic is located at the Y.M.C.A. center on Robison Road and cares for the workers of some 32 factories. This clinic is in the charge of one doctor and two nurses. A fund to finance equipment was created by the initial payment for each worker of $3 by the factories. A monthly fee of $2 per worker is being contributed towards the upkeep of the health service by the factory management.

An executive committee chaired by one of the cooperating factories and assisetd by the Industrial and Social Division of the Shanghai Municipal Council has managed this industrial welfare project ever since its inception, it was further learned.

The success of the above projects has led to preparations for the establishment of further clinics for other industrial establishments. The first of these is shortly to commence operation in the Sinza District.

Trams Sans Partition

To increase the capacity of tram cars in the Settlement, the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited, is building new cars without the partitions separating compartments, and has already placed two such cars in operation.

The new car, it was stated, will accommodate from eight to 10 more passengers than the old one. The doors of the compartments separating the former first and third class of the cars were opened a few months ago when it was decided to make the entire front car first class and only the trailer third class.

PEACE, WAR EXERT NO CHANGE IN JAPAN'S HUMANISTIC BELIEFS

Japanese Sense of Humanism Has Developed From Influence of Bushido, Buddhism and Confucianism

By ZENNOSUKE TSUJI
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Zennosuke Tsuji, D. Litt., member of the Imperial Academy and honorary professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, was formerly professor and latterly director of the Historiographical Institute of the same university. The most outstanding of his published works are: Nippon Bukkyo-shi no Kenkyu (Studies on the History of Buddhism in Japan) and Kaigai Kotsu Shiwa (Tales of Japan's Intercourse with Abroad).

Part I

Mankind by nature is a devout believer in humanism. Any system which puts human interests above all things has a special appeal to all the peoples of the world. Although warfare has been in existence since the dawn of human progress, the benevolent ideal of humanitarianism has never been lost sight of either in peacetime or in time of war, for the nature peculiar to human beings has always been humanistic in manifestation. Today, when the world is groaning under the impact of an unprecedented war, the traditional kind feelings of the Axis nations are giving concrete proofs of their humanizing effect in diverse ways. It is, therefore, natural that our timehonored humanism should contribute its due share to stress the obvious fact that we all belong to humanity.

In modern times, the Red Cross organization came into being in the West mainly for the purpose of adhering to the ideal of humanism on the battlefield. It is a fact that the Japan Red Cross Society has been shaped in the pattern of the West; but that only relates to its outward form. The intrinsic spirit of the Japan Red Cross Society follows the age-long humane ideal of our country. We have our own conception of human fellowship and tenderness—a conception which directs us to accord generous treatment to other sections of international humanity. Since the start of the current Pacific war, our armed forces have scrupulously adhered to our humane ideal in their treatment of non-combatants, war prisoners and wounded soldiers of the Anglo-American nations. Even their war dead have been duly honored.

Origin of Red Cross Society

The origin of the Japan Red Cross Society dates back to the Meiji era. In the fourth year of Meiji (1871), Surgeon-General Jun Matsumoto and Surgeon Major-General Chuchoku Ishiguro, who had come to know that there was an agreement among the Western nations that in time of hostilities all patients, irrespective of friend or foe, should be equally treated, and that no harm should be done to those military surgeons and nurses engaged in this task, expressed the wish that this system might also be adopted in our country.

Toward the eighth and ninth years of Meiji (1875-76), these two officers insisted that Japan should join the International Red Cross Convention and, about the same time, Tsunetami Sano proposed to establish a Japan Red Cross Society. In the tenth year of Meiji (1877), when the Kagoshima insurrection broke out, Mr. Sano formed an organization called "Hakuaisha" (Philanthropic Society) with the support of certain interested persons and made efforts to take care of the sick and wounded of the forces of the Government, as well as the Kagoshima faction. Then in the nineteenth year of Meiji (1886), Japan joined the International Red Cross Convention of Geneva. It is significant that Japan was propelled to take this step with a view to exposing its own ideal of humanity on a modern foundation. The Japan Red Cross Society, owing to the Pacific war, is now engaged in every kind of humanitarian work in order to attend to the needs of war prisoners and war wounded.

Has Long History

The development of our sense of humanism toward our enemy has a long historical sequel. At the very beginning of the feudal period, when the samurai code based on the ethical precepts of bushido was evolved on a national scale, the practice of showing affection and compassion to the fallen or defeated enemy came to be instilled in our national spirit. Both in the eleventh year of Bun-yei (1274) and the fourth year of Ko-an (1281), the Mongol forces staged unsuccessful invasions of our country. On the latter occasion, the exemplary courage and promptness of decision exhibited by Regent Tokimune Hojo not only enabled the Kamakura forces to turn the tide of war in our favor, but also brought about a national unity which indicated that in time of emergency Japan's spirit of national solidarity gives its best display.

Hojo Tokimune, who was a firm believer in Buddhism, had a profound compassionate mind. That is why, one year after the great victory over the Mongols, he installed a thousand imgages of jizo in the newly completed Yengakuji Temple of Kamakura. Jizo is a bodhisattva who can go everywhere in the universe to relieve the pangs of every soul. Any one who recites the name of this bodhisattva can get immediate rescue from him or have his prayer answered. Inspired by this faith, Tokimune had installed the one thousand images of jizo. His principal object was that the souls of those innumerable men, whether friend or foe, who had died for their respective countries might equally be relieved from pain and attain a state of happiness.

Appointed Sogen

Tokimune appointed Sogen, whose character and learning he had long respected, as the first chief priest of the Yengakuji Temple. On the day the ceremony of installing the images of jizo was performed, Tokimune asked Sogen to preach the aforesaid purport at full length. This religious discourse is extant along with other sermons and sayings of Sogen. It is quite likely that Sogen persuaded Tokimune to install the images of jizo in the temple. Sogen was a Chinese by birth. He left the continent for Japan when it was invaded by the Yuan Mongols causing the overthrow of the Sung Dynasty. It happened that he was staying at that time in the Nengjen Temple in Wenchow and was captured by the Yuan army. When he was about to be beheaded by an executioner, he calmly said: "There is no room for setting up a cane in heaven and earth: man is unreal and so also is law. I am glad of it. I value the long sword of great Yuan, with which one can cut the vernal breeze in a flash of lightning." Thus he showed the executioner his attitude of transcending life and death. Overawed by his self-possession, the executioner spared his life. Several years later, at the invitation of Tokimune, he came over to Japan and taught him the philosophical practicalism of Zen Buddhism. It was greatly owing to his advice that, on the occasion of the Yuan invasion of Japan, Tokimune assumed a composed attitude and took resolute measures. It is unfortunate that the jizo images are no longer to be found in the Yengakuji Temple. It is not known how and when they disappeared.

Relics Remain

In the Akasaka village, Kawachi County, Osaka, there remain the relics of the Akasaka castle, in which Kusunoki Masashige defended himself against the Hojo forces. He fought for the Imperial cause on this spot. In a nearby hill there is a village cemetery where two large gorinto (five-stoned monuments)—one in the south and the other in the north at a distance of forty meters away—can be seen. The southern mound is called "mikata zuka" (mound for dead compatriots) and the northern one "yosete zuka" (mound for dead foes). The popular village story is that these two mounds were made by Masashige in memory of those friend and foe troops who had died in battles fought since the Genko era. It is also said that Masashige himself performed the ceremony of mourning for the dead about the fourth month of the second year of Kemmu (1335), interred all the remains and built the mounds. Historical records do not mention anything about these two monuments and, therefore, it cannot be vouchsafed whether they are the handiworks of Masashige or not. Nonetheless, there is no harm in accepting the version of the village tradition in consideration of the historical fact that the monuments are located on the very spot where Masashige had fought for the cause of the Emperor Godaigo.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

Honor is a precious stone, the price of which is lessened by a single flaw.—Bossuet.

* * *

There is nothing keeps longer than a middling fortune, and nothing melts away sooner than a great one.—Bruyere.

* * *

The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint.—Levater.

* * *

The lively phraseology of Montesquieu was the result of long meditation. His words, as light as wings, bear on them grave reflections.—Joubert.

* * *

To be trusted is a greater compliment than to be loved.—Anonymous.

* * *

Wine is a turn-cast, first, a friend; then, a deceiver; then, an enemy. —Old Proberb.

* * *

Happy the man who early learns the wide chasm that lies between his wishes and his powers.—Goethe.

* * *

Wit is the salt of conversation, not the food.—Anonymous.